

NVDA/P000800

**REMARKS**

This amendment is submitted in response to the final office action dated October 20, 2005. Reconsideration and allowance of the claims is requested.

In this office action, the Examiner has refused to consider newly submitted claim 22-33 as directed to an invention that is independent or distinct from the invention originally claimed. This conclusion is respectfully traversed. The Examiner cites as support for his conclusion 37 CFR 1.142(b) and MPEP § 821.03. A review of this rule and section establishes that the Examiner must provide support for his conclusion. This support can include, for example, a demonstration that a separate search is required. Lacking such evidence, the conclusion is not supportable or properly supported by the facts put on the record by the Examiner. Therefore, claims 22-33 should be examined.

The Examiner has considered claims 1, 5-10 and 21. The Examiner objects to claim 1 based on an informality; this has been corrected. The Examiner rejects claim 21 under 35 U.S.C. 112 as containing subject matter not disclosed in the application. In response, the Examiner is referred to the concluding sentence of [0033]. The language of claim 21, which has now been incorporated into claim 1, is taken from that sentence. In fact, that paragraph and the cited sentence, describes one of the major advantages of the present invention which, as set forth below, makes all the claims patentable over the cited art.

The Examiner has rejected claim 1 as obvious over *Peterson* US 2002/0140706. The Examiner has rejected the remaining claims as obvious over *Peterson* taken with *McNamar* US 2003/0122829. These rejections are respectfully traversed.

It is respectfully noted that the Examiner has failed to cite any art as teaching the limitation of claim 21, now incorporated in claim 1. Rather, the Examiner simply states that it would be obvious for one skilled in the art to recognize the need to adopt such an approach. This argument is respectfully traversed. As noted in the background of the present application, the human perception system is tuned to detect regular patterns appearing as aliasing artifacts. It is then stated that "to reduce aliasing, the sub-pixel

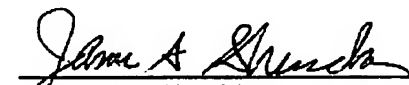
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position should be non-periodic or vary over a region larger than a pixel." It is then stated in the last sentence from [0033], which is now reflected in claim 1, that a preferred approach to achieving this non-periodic sub-pixel sampling is to store a number of sub-pixel offset values dependent on the resolution of the image to be displayed "so that the jitter pattern is effectively non-periodic." In the succeeding paragraph, the application explains in further detail exemplary embodiments embodying this approach.

By contrast, figure 5A of the *Peterson* reference clearly establishes that *Peterson* does not adopt any such approach. In fact, *Peterson* teaches the adoption of mirror images to achieve jitter. A review of all of *Peterson* figure 5A demonstrates the regular appearance and reappearance of the samples, contrary to the claimed approach. For example, a comparison of 704a and 708a clearly shows that they are mirror images of each other, and a comparison of 704a and 712a show that the sample has again regularly appeared (compare also 708a with the box adjoining to the lower right of 708a). As the foregoing certainly illustrates, *Peterson* violates the basic principle taught and claimed in the present invention of reducing aliasing by non-periodic use of sub-pixel positions.

For the foregoing reasons, consideration of claim 1, now incorporating dependent claim 21, and the claims dependent thereon, as well as claims 22-33, which were improperly withdrawn from consideration, is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

  
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